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GEN. STUART'S EXPEDITION INTO PENNSYLVANIA.—The Richmond papers publish several official documents in relation to Stuart's expedition into Pennsylvania. Gen. Lee, in a letter to Adjutant General Cooper, says:

"I take occasion to express to the department my sense of the boldness, judgment and prudence he (Stuart) displayed in its execution, and cordially join with him in his commendations of the conduct and endurance of the brave men he commanded. To his skill and their fortitude, under the guidance of an overruling Providence, is their success due."

LEE'S INSTRUCTIONS TO STUART.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Winchester, October 3d.

Major General J. E. B. Stuart, commanding Cavalry, &c.—General: An expedition into Maryland with a detachment of cavalry, if it can be successfully executed, is at this time desirable. You will, therefore, form a detachment of from twelve to fifteen hundred well mounted men, suitable for such an expedition, and should the information from your scouts lead you to suppose that your movement can be concealed from bodies of the enemy that would be able to resist it, you are desired to cross the Potomac above Williamsport, leave Hagerstown and Greencastle on your right, and proceed to the rear of Chambersburg, and endeavor to destroy the railroad bridge over the branch of the Conococheague.

Any other damage that you can inflict upon the enemy or his means of transportation, you will also execute. You are desired to gain all information of the position, force and probable intention of the enemy which you can, and in your progress into Pennsylvania you will take measures to inform yourself of the various routes that you may take on your return to Virginia.

To keep your movement secret, it will be necessary for you to arrest all citizens that may give information to the enemy, and should you meet with citizens of Pennsylvania holding State or government offices, it will be desirable, if convenient, to bring them with you, that they may be used as hostages, or the means of exchanges for our own citizens that have been carried off by the enemy. Such persons will, of course, be treated with all the respect and consideration that circumstances will admit.

Should it be in your power to supply yourself with horses, or other necessary articles on the list of legal capture, you are authorized to do so.

Having accomplished your errand, you will rejoin the army as soon as practicable. Reliance is placed upon your skill and judgment in the successful execution of this plan, and it is not intended or desired that you should jeopardize the safety of your command, or go farther than your good judgment or prudence may dictate.

Col. Imboden has been desired to attract the attention of the enemy towards Cumberland; so that the river between that point and where you may recross may be less guarded. You will, of course, keep out your scouts, to give you information, and take every other precaution to secure the success and safety of the expedition.

Should you be led so far east as to make it better, in your opinion, to continue around to the Potomac, you will have to cross the river in the vicinity of Leesburg.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

Gen. Stuart's report of his expedition into Pennsylvania is published. It does not materially differ from the accounts heretofore published. He accurately carried out all the above instructions.

EXCITEMENT AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—The loyal citizens arrested last night were taken on board the steamer Balloon, which proceeded down the bay to Seven-foot Knob, where she now lies at anchor.

At the wharf there was much excitement, with cheers for the prisoners. The city police which were at the boat were recalled; but were forced to remain by a guard of cavalry present.

Governor Bradford reached the wharf before the departure, and was permitted to have an interview with Col. Rich, who is one of the aids to the Governor. On returning from the wharf the Governor immediately telegraphed to the President denouncing the arrest as an outrage and demanding an unconditional release of the prisoners.

Judge Bond has adjourned the Criminal Court on account of the arrest of the Clerk of the Court, Mr. Gardiner, and has declared his intention to proceed to Washington to see the President.

Dr. Armitage and Peter Sauerwein, a committee appointed by the meeting last night, have just returned to Washington. They had an interview with the President who informed them that he had sent an order to the War Department for the release of the prisoners, but up to the present hour no such order is known to have been received here.

In the mean time Judge Bond and Governor Bradford have gone to Washington and the prisoners are spending the night in the bay.

There is much excitement and indignation on the subject.

The Federal accounts of the movements on the Charleston and Savannah railroad on Wednesday of last week say that the expedition was one of considerable magnitude, consisting of the commands of Generals Brannan and Terry. The main body of the troops were landed, under cover of gunboats, at Mackey's Point, distant about fifteen miles from the railroad, and marched seven miles inland, where the Confederates were met in force. A sharp fight of an hour took place, when the Confederates fell back to a point two miles beyond, but again retired, making a third stand at the village of Pocatigo. While this fighting was going on between the main bodies a force of three hundred and fifty Federal troops penetrated to the railroad at Coosawatchie and tore up a few rails and cut the telegraph wire, but finally retired, the point being defended by a battery of three guns. After fighting five hours the Federal commanders, perceiving that further progress was impossible, ordered a retreat to the gunboats. The Confederate cavalry followed for a short distance, but were driven back by the artillery. The Federal loss in the engagements was forty-six killed, two hundred and eighty-four wounded and three missing.

Later Confederate accounts of the affair claim a complete Confederate victory, stating their loss at fifteen killed and forty wounded.

Gen. Sibley, who pursued the Indians after their recent murders and depredations in Minnesota, has determined not to take any more hostile steps against the Sioux until he releases all the prisoners they have in their possession. In a conversation with Mr. Wright, he (General Sibley) said when he was done with the Indians, there would not be enough Sioux left to hurt any more white people. The people of that portion of the country in which the outrages have been committed say that even if a treaty of peace is concluded with these Indians they intend shooting every one they see.

The Levant (Constantinople) Herald says that the Porte has notified Mr. Edward Joy Morris, the American Minister to Turkey, that the firman, ordering the execution of Achmet, one of the assassins of the Rev. Mr. Coffin has been sent to Adana. With respect to the other assassin, Hafil, who has been also condemned to death, the Caimakam of Payas has pledge himself to deliver him to the Government within the interval of three months. The trial of the murderers of the Rev. M. Marain has given rise to a warm interchange of official notes between the French ambassador and the American Minister.

The late reports from Kentucky stating that Col. Morgan was at Owensboro' prove to have been false, as at last accounts he was at Elkton, in Todd county, proceeding towards Russellville.

Mrs. Jessie Fremont has in press a volume entitled "the Story of the Guard, or Chronicle of the War," in which it is said she will tell "some home truths appertaining to her husband's much abused campaign in Missouri."

The bark Azor, Captain Jones, from Fayal Oct. 8, arrived at Boston on Tuesday, with the captains and crews of most of the whalers which had been burned by the Alabama. He says the Alabama and the 290, are one and the same.

David Davis, of Illinois, has been appointed by the President an Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The four citizens arrested in Baltimore, on Tuesday night, by order of Gen. Wool, were yesterday morning placed on board a steamboat which started down the river. Her destination is not known, but it is reported that at last accounts the steamer was at anchor near the mouth of the Patapsco. The action of Gen. Wool in the matter occasions much excitement in the city, and was unanimously condemned by the Union men. Strong representations have been made to the president by Gov. Bradford and other prominent citizens, and it is understood that redress has been promised.

Advices of the 27th from Harper's Ferry state that a large force of workmen is already employed in repairing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad westward from that point, as well as the Winchester Railroad.